समाचार के अनुसार दिल्ली पुलिस की अपराध शाखा के प्रमुख ने यह कहा है कि गत वर्ष से लेकर अब तक 20 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य के नशीले पदार्थ, 23 पासपोर्ट और 652 किलोग्राम चरस बरामद की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस अधिकारी ने पिछले कई वर्षों के दौरान नशीले पदार्थ तथा तस्करी का अन्य सामान भी बरामद किया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ऐसे अधिकारी को 'वीरता पदक" देने तथा ऐसे अन्य अधिकारियों को पदोन्नत करने का विचार रखती है ; और

(ङ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (घ) का उत्तर 'हां' हो, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि 'ना' हो तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कार्मिक लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० चिदम्बरम्) : (क) से (ग) दिल्ली पुलिस की अपराध शाखा द्वारा वर्ष 1986, 1987 और 1988 के दौरान क्रमवार बरामद किए गए नशीले पदार्थ निम्न प्रकार हैं :

	1986	1987	1988
	कि. ग्राम	कि. ग्राम	कि. ग्राम (15 फरवरी तक)
चरस	424	37	674
अफीम	1	68	2
हीरोइन	22	19	—
स्मेक	2	—	10
गांजा	311	—	—
अफीम के डोडे	—	30	—
मेण्डेक्स की 2960 गोलियां			

अपराध शाखा के कार्मिकों के सामूहिक प्रयासों द्वारा ये बरामदगियां हुई ।

(घ) और (ङ) वीरता पदक देने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है । तथापि, नशीले पदार्थों को पकड़ने वाले मुख्य रूप से उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों को उचित पुरस्कार दिया जाता है ।

Study of pollution in major cities and towns

756. SHRI M. A. BABY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted by the Central Government or any other agency entrusted by the Central Government or independently regarding the air and water pollution in major cities and towns of India; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what action has been taken by the Central Government to control pollution within safe limits and results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Pollution Control Board has undertaken studies on water and air pollution in various parts of the country including major cities/towns like Delhi, Chandigarh, Pondicherry, Goa etc. The studies on water pollution include identifying the pollutants contributed by urban/industrial developments and the quantity of liquid waste generated by major industries.

The studies on air pollution include air quality status, emission monitoring surveys in specific air polluting industries and motor vehicle emission surveys. Similar studies have also been conducted by National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, Indian Oil Corporation, Delhi and Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun.

(b) The action taken include the following:

(i) Minimal National Standards (MINAS) and emission limits have been prescribed for major water and air polluting industries;

(ii) Consent orders have been issued to industries to treat their effluents/emissions as per the prescribed standards before discharge;

(iii) Task Forces have been set up to implement the standards in a phased manner;

(iv) Air Pollution Control Areas have been notified;

(v) Incentives are provided to industries for installing pollution control devices; and

(vi) Prosecutions have been launched against the defaulting industries;

Import Duty on Steel

757. SHRI N. E. BALARAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about Rs. 100 crores were lost as a result of imposing a lower import duty on steel;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been ordered into the matter and report received;

(d) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(e) what action Government have taken against those responsible for this loss to the exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) to (e) Import duty on steel is levied by the Customs authorities at the prescribed rates as per the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), as amended, read with the relevant exemption notifications. Wherever this duty is chargeable on any goods with reference to their value, the decision to accept a particular value for assessment in terms of valuation provisions of Section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 has to be taken by the proper officer in the Appraising Department of the Custom Houses. The report that there was a loss of revenue on account of the discontinuance with effect from June, 1987 of the practice of charging import duty on steel at a fixed price has been looked into. It has been reported that the Customs authorities at Bombay had faced the problem of valuing imported defective mild steel sheets for the purpose of assessment and had decided to assess them at a uniform value of Deutsche Mark 650 per metric tonne with effect from